

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 6409 號九百四十六第

日七月五日寅戌光

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 17TH, 1878.

壹仟六號 七月六日英

港香 [Price \$2 PER MONTH.]

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 15. *Emrys*, Spanish str., 222, Blanco, Manila 11th June, General REMEDIOS & Co.

June 15. *Gustav & Marie*, German ship, 354, Bihurich, Amoy 12th June, Rice & WYKES & Co.

June 15. *Nicolaus*, German schooner, 137, H. Stokke, Nanchwang 28th May, Bonar & AXENHOLM, KARBERG & Co.

June 15. *Tristan*, British gun-boat, Commander R. S. Hunt, Shanghai 10th June.

June 16. *Niagara*, British str., 751, R. Cass, Canton 16th June, General SIEMSEN & Co.

June 16. *China*, German str., 648, Ackermann, Shanghai 12th June, General SIEMSEN & Co.

June 16. *Yutung*, Brit. str., 208, Goggin, Swatow 15th June, General Kwock ACKERSON.

June 16. *HALOONG*, British str., 277, F. P. C. Goode, Tamsui 11th June, Amoy 13th, and Swatow 15th, General D. LARSEN & Co.

June 16. *Shannon*, British armoured-plate ship, W. B. Grant, Malta 15th April, Port Said 17th, Aden 29th, Trincomalee 18th May, and Singapore 7th June.

June 16. *Ortodox*, Ger. str., 788, F. Nagel, Chefoo 10th June, Bears and General WM. PUSTAF & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JUNE 15TH.

Codnor, German bark, for Guam.

Somerset, British steamer, for Singapore and Sydney.

Aravina Azores, British steamer, for Singapore and Calcutta.

Moray, British steamer, for Singapore and Calcutta.

Ocean, British steamer, for Foochow.

Asia, Danish steamer, for Vladivostok.

Lure, Siamese bark, for Bangkok.

Paris, Spanish steamer, for Manila.

Zamboanga, Spanish steamer, for Haiphong.

Nora, British steamer, for Swatow.

Quinta, German steamer, for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

June 16. *Sunda*, British str., for Shanghai.

June 16. *Beaufort*, British bark, for Singapore.

June 16. *Thirst*, British str., for Singapore and Bombay.

June 16. *China*, British str., for Yokohama.

June 16. *Maclean*, British str., for Amoy.

June 16. *Paris*, Spanish str., for Manila.

June 16. *Mora*, British steamer, for Singapore and Calcutta.

June 16. *Abaddon Afoar*, British steamer, for Singapore and Calcutta.

June 16. *Somerset*, British steamer, for Singapore, Cochin, and Sydney.

June 16. *Countess of Ebor*, British 3-m. str., for Foochow.

June 16. *Antwerp*, British str., for Singapore and London.

June 16. *Ocean*, British str., for Foochow.

June 16. *Zambanga*, Spanish steamer, for Haiphong.

June 16. *Tembaran*, Brit. str., for Shanghai.

June 16. *Lucre*, Siamese bark, for Bangkok.

June 16. *China*, German str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Emrys*, str., from Manila.

Per *Santa Genia*, Pedro P. Raimond Mariano, 1st class, John Cawthron, Gregorio Bautista, P. Chancio Osto, and Mendo, Saines, and 271 Chinese.

Per *Gustav & Marie*, from Amoy — 1 distressed Russian seaman.

Per *Ningpo*, str., from Canton — Honorable C. W. Maxwell and 2 friends.

Per *China*, str., from Shanghai — Mr. Remond, cabin, and 7 Chinese, steerage.

Per *Orion*, str., from Swatow — Captain Simpson, 1st class, Cook, and 150 Chinese.

Per *Halcon*, str., from Tamsui, &c. — Captains Odonton, Hunter, Wath, and Island, 1st Purse and 40 Chinese, dead.

DEPARTED.

Per *Moray*, str., for Singapore, &c.

Per *J. Sulkin*, str., for Singapore, &c.

Per *Antwerp*, str., for Singapore, &c.

Per *Orion*, str., for Singapore, &c.

Per *Halcon*, str., from Tamsui, &c. — Mr. Macfie, Rev. Stockman, Messrs. Anderson, Geo. Stanton, D. Benjamin, and J. A. Nathan, and 230 Chinese.

Per *Ocean*, str., for Foochow — 3 Chinese.

Per *Lucre*, str., for Bangkok — 20 Chinese.

REPOETS.

The British steamship *Yvette* reports left Amoy on 12th June, and had fine weather with light N.E. winds throughout.

The Spanish steamship *Emrys* reports left Manila on 11th June, and had fine weather with very strong Easterly winds.

The British gun-vessel *Thistle* reports left Shanghai on 16th June, and had fine weather and light Easterly and Westerly tides, weather the latter part light Easterly and N.E. winds and clouds, rainy weather.

The German schooner *Nicolaus* reports left Nanchwang on 28th May. The first part of the voyage was N.E. winds and clouds, the latter part light N.E. winds and fine weather. The last two days moderate N.E. winds and fair weather.

The German steamship *China* reports left Shanghai on 12th June, at 9 a.m., and had fine weather and moderate Northerly winds from port to port. Passed the steamship *Amoy* on the 15th of June. On the 16th passed the steamship *Admiral of Lantau*.

The British armoured-plate ship *Shawas* reports left Malta on 12th April. Port Said on the 17th, Aden on the 20th. Trincomalee on 18th May, and Singapore on 7th June. The first part of the China Sea light S.W. monsoon; the last three days equally heavy rain and variable winds.

The British steamship *Halcon* reports left Tamsui on 11th June, and arrived in Amoy on the 12th, and experienced moderate N.E. winds and fine weather. Left Amoy on the 13th and experienced moderate N.E. winds and fine weather on the 14th, and from thence to the light winds and damp weather. In Amoy the steamship *Keang Hoa Kien* and U.S.S. *Alert*. In Swatow, the steamships *Makarib*, *Tiendan*, *Houayuan*, and H.M.S. *Nassau*.

ACTION SALES TO-DAY.

NOVEMBER 1878.

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. S. J. DAVID in our Firm at this Port, and in China, CEASED on the 1st December, 1875.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [1m103]

NOTICE

M. R. GUSTAV ADOLPH WIELER is authorized to SIGN our PAPER.

WIELER & CO.

Hongkong, June 1st, 1878. [1m103]

NOTICE

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. THOMAS MERCER in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

THOMAS & MERCER

Canton, 23rd May, 1878. [1m103]

NOTICE

THE INTEREST of the late JOHN GUTHRIE FRY in our Firm CEASED on the 30th ultimo.

SILVERLOCK & Co.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1878. [1m203]

NOTICE

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China CEASED on the 31st December last.

EDWARD CUNNINGHAM

Hongkong, 1st May, 1878. [1m203]

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NOTIFICATION

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BUSINESS at TAMSUI and KELING in North Formosa, under the style or firm of "DODD & CO."

JOHN DODD.

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EXTRACTS.

VERDICT OF THE LOWER TEN.
This isn't a boy, it's a buck.
Who says this, tells a crack.
Only two pens a man on money,
And fourpence a pound on bacon!
"ON STANLEY."
Lord Robert, who's one of a billion hats,
Thinks the late Derby "scratching" a "happy
patch!"

But Puff the magic dragon were ribs,
Would gain Lord Derby the Derby outside.

BO-PEEP AT BRIGHTON.

The old Dame, the pop,
Has lost some sheep,
And fair maid would find them,
Let them alone.

They are off to Rome,
Watch those that have left behind them!

LORD BRACONFIELD'S DIAPHRAGM.
(Described with all respect.)

The tumult of sacked towns and burning villages,
The rash and roar that prayer for money drown,
The soldiers ravelled, mid blood and bilges,
The wall of stoners fell in loquered towns.

The bursting shell, the houses rent asunder,
The galling rifle, the chashing blade,
And ever and anon in tones of thunder,
The Diaphragm of the cannonade!

—From Punch.

LORD LEITRIM'S ECCENTRICITIES.

It really appears more than probable, that the eccentricity of the late Lord Leitrim actually bordered on insanity. In addition to imposing a tax on seaweed—which formed the principle article of consumption of a large portion of his tenants—he has left, it seems, the whole of the property which he was able to dispose of away from the title. The greater part of the estates—valued at upwards of thirty thousand a year—go to a sister, and the present Earl—she is little more than fifteen hundred per annum. This is all the more cruel as there had been no quarrel between the brothers, and Lord Leitrim had actually repented of his intention, and had caused a new will to be drawn up in favour of the present peer, when he was shot—but, unluckily, he had omitted to sign it. This being so, there is no truth in the report that the new lord has offered a reward of ten thousand pounds for the apprehension of the murderers of his predecessor.—*Vanity Fair.*

SUNDAY AT SOSHONG.

Sunday came round in course of time, and I could have known the day from all the rest that lay over Soshong. All was as peaceful as the village homes we knew in our youth on such occasions. Missionary labour may be slow in telling in South Africa, especially among the tribes so far to north, but when our religion is represented by such painstaking, enduring men as Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Hepburn, it is bound to succeed in the end. I shall never forget my Sunday afternoon at Soshong. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Hepburn had held service among the natives in the morning, but intended having prayers and a short discourse at three o'clock in their own houses, for those Europeans who chose to come. Not one of them did not come, and in the little parlour where worship was held, the presence of the Almighty might almost have been felt. In my early life I had regarded religion lightly, but when I looked upon those dear stalwart men, accustomed to every hardship and danger of life, our worthy pastor's children, and a few servants, giving their whole soul to what they were engaged in, I more forcibly felt than ever I did before that there was a great God above us—One who merited our admiration and our love. The prayer was earnest, and such as could have been desired—the address was strictly applicable to the occasion—there was no northerly language; there was no nervous simile; it was exactly what was wanted, and brought peace to the listener's heart.

—*Clinton's War in the Peninsula.*

July. Lievra, who had delayed his attack for some time till reinforcements of nearly 2,000 infantry and a battering ram under Count Verdier, arrived, had in the meanwhile carried the Monte Tororo by assault, and the convent of St. Joseph and, by the Emperor's orders, an attack on the left bank of the Tigris was also begun. Latere himself was removed to rejoin Reserves with a brigade, and the command of the remaining 10,000 was bestowed on Count Verdier. While closely pressing the siege, the French commander had to send detachments to oppose the small patriot bands which were endeavouring to them in his camp. The attempt to take the El Carmen and Portillo gates by storm having failed, Verdier, whose numbers had been raised to 15,000—while only a few hundred of Spaniards had succeeded in entering the city—began regular approaches, and on the 3rd August the bombardment opened. A Spanish powder magazine on the Cosso (the walk on the ancient Moctezum's ramparts) blew up, inflicting great loss on the inhabitants, and on the next day, the 4th, the Santa Engracia's convent was stormed. The French penetrated to the Cosso, when a murderous fire opened upon them from the houses. Many of the Spaniards maintained the deadly struggle in the streets, but others, panic-stricken, fled through the gates. Cities of treason sounded louder than the roll of musketry and the shrieks of the falling, and the enemy's knife was plied as vigorously as the enemy's bayonet; for under the fierce reign of terror, the reign of these priests and pagan leaders, such a cry was always the signal for the immediate death of any who had a word or a gesture opposed them. The great Lunatic Hospital was wrapped in flames, and the inmates, let loose to seek a place of safety, came to mingle with the combatants, some chattering and laughing, in happy unconsciousness of the awful scenes of butchery, some gloomily moping at their own imaginary suffering, and some flinging themselves into the struggle with all the ungovernable fury of wild beasts. Slowly the heroic band was being driven back, and it appeared that at last the city must fall, despite their almost superhuman efforts. But in one long narrow street, the Arco de Oineja, a French column, making its way to the bridge, was thrown into disorder and repulsed, and in other quarters some of the victorious regiments dispersed to plunder in the streets they had won. The defenders, taking heart again at this confusion, set fire to the St. Francisco convent, and forcing their way, recovered all one side of the Cosso. Night brought no cessation to the fierce struggle. The continued thunder of the devilish engines, the frequent explosions of houses, marking their abandonment by the besieged, the rattling musketry, the columns of flame rising from the hapless city, seemed to raise a battle of Gades. For six days the Spaniards, with the spirit of despair, disputed the enemy's attempts to advance in a hand-to-hand contest throughout the gloomy, narrow, and tortuous streets, from room to room and house to house. On the morning of the 10th Verdier received orders, from the directors in other parts of Spain, to abandon the siege, and the attack ceased, there being no hope of taking the place for some days at least. On the morning of the 13th the French vacated their positions and retired upon Logrono. Thus was Salamanca saved, in its first siege in the Peninsula War, principally by the bold disarming of the French and the system of terror established by the Spanish leaders.—*Clinton's War in the Peninsula.*

SKETCHES FROM SHADY PLACES.

—*Locks.*—The police reports give us occasional glimpses of what are called "long firms," but glimpses which are for the most part deceptive. They show us small bands of disreputable people taking premises in quarters starting sham businesses, and obtaining good returns from customers for which they never intend to pay, and which they dispose of as quickly as possible at any price they will find. The reports go on to show how this kind of thing has run into one of the victimized manufacturers sets the police upon the track of the swindlers, who are invariably hunted up and arrested, when the business collapses. The swindlers are tried, convicted, "deserted to punishment," and the public, seeing no more of the "long firm" in question, think that nothing more is to be known concerning it. This may be correct now and then, but in most cases that part of the long firm which appears in the criminal courts bears about the same relation to the body as the severed finger of an octopus bears to the rest of the animal.

Once on a time it is unnecessary to particularize when and where I had an opportunity of observing a long firm, and the conclusion that they could derive from it, although so far in a heathen land! As I have felt after visiting a graveyard or after visiting a church, as I felt when I left that room—that we ought not to live forever profane life, but for that which is to come.

When the hymn at the termination of the discourse was sung—God is my Shepherd, I shall not want—I again must repeat I was overcome with the conviction that I for one had been living for the present, and utterly regardless of the future—that great future in which each will be summoned to give an account of his stewardship. My poor mother used to say, "The prayer of the righteous availeth much." Dear, good soul, she believed it, and offered many a prayer for her recent son. In youth I doubted, in mature years I have pondered over it, but I now believe that she was right, and I was wrong. The life of a missionary here is a very hard one; their employment is incessant, and long after I retired to my wagon to sleep Mr. Mackenzie was still consuming the midnight oil. In the morning they require to be up to look after their milk cows, possibly school commences, then breakfast, after which a number of sick and wounded were to be found assembled on the verandah, some with the most hideous sores to be imagined. After such a dull dreary school day, and so on till dark—*The Great Three Land.* By Captain Parker Gentry.

THE FIRST SIEGE OF SARAGOSSA.

The ancient city, renowned for its siege by the Moors in the eighth century, and its defence by them for five years before they surrendered it in 1118, was defended only by a low brick wall, but the valour of the inhabitants proved a greater obstacle to the assailants than the most formidable ramparts. Lying at the extremity of a plain, dotted with olive woods, in the angle formed by the union of the Ebro with the Tormes, its suburbs lie at the left bank of the Ebro extending to a marsh, Saragossa is completely commanded by a bridge of the Monte Tororo, buttressed, mostly of two-story, vaulted, and stone built, and massive convents towering like so many huge castles in the several districts, presented an admirable means of defence against any attempt of the enemy to carry the place by storm. So utterly had the army of Palafax been cowed that they evaded the olive woods, and French entered the central gate of that Santa Engracia, with but little opposition. The inhabitants were filled with dismay, the streets were thronged with a disordered mob of half-trained men and the broken-bones of Palafax, with their leader, were moving out of the opposite gate of the city, when the French, fearing an ambuscade, withdrew, resuming their extraordinary advantages. The inhabitants now exhibiting the extreme of courage, so suddenly organized a defence—by piercing loopholes in the houses, and by piling sand-bags in long rows, even the women and children taking part in the work—that in twenty-four hours the city was safe from assault. With the exception of the Palafax, who had been cowed, and who had made a stand, the streets were thronged with a disordered mob of half-trained men and the broken-bones of Palafax, with their leader, were moving out of the opposite gate of the city, when the French, fearing an ambuscade, withdrew, resuming their extraordinary advantages. 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